



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

opened the way for the return of the old Republican, who died in Paris in 1838. Of the long years of exile, Choudieu's notes tell next to nothing. Though he lived to be 77 years old, his political career closed with his arrest in 1795. Brief as that career was, the name of Choudieu lives as that of one of the most vigorous of the saviours of France during the time of national enthusiasm, which is designated the Reign of Terror, and M. Barrucand deserves hearty thanks for making his notes and memoirs generally accessible.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

Mémoires du Comte Ferrand. Publiés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par le Vicomte de BROC. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1897. Pp. xvi, 313.)

THE SOCIÉTÉ d'Histoire Contemporaine has, since its foundation in 1892, published many most interesting volumes, some of memoirs, others of hitherto unedited documents, and others of letters. Its editors have invariably been scholars of modern training, who have dealt with their materials with reverent care and have not allowed their political prejudices to interfere with their scientific honesty. Among these editors may be noted such distinguished students of Revolutionary history as MM. de la Rocheterie, Léonce Pingaud, Victor Pierre and the Marquis de Beaucourt, and to them has now been added, for the first time, the Vicomte de Broc, who has already made his reputation by his work on France under the *ancien régime*. All these editors belong to what may be called the royalist and ecclesiastical party in the study of the history of the French Revolution. Up to the death of the Comte de Chambord this party was represented by the *Revue de la Révolution*, which was devoted to the publication of articles and documents bearing adversely upon the men and events of the Revolution. When the *Revue* unfortunately came to an end the Société de l'Histoire Contemporaine was founded. The society has the advantage of being able to draw upon the family archives of distinguished conservative actors during the Revolution, and it has thus been able to illustrate many sides of the Revolution that are apt to be neglected by its admirers. It must be admitted to the credit of the editors who have been mentioned that they never allow their prejudices to mutilate their documents, although they express their opinions freely in their introductions. The last volume published by the society contains the memoirs of Comte Ferrand. It is hardly so interesting as some of its predecessors. Ferrand was born in 1751 of a parliamentary family, and, at the age of eighteen, became one of the judges of the Parlement of Paris. His memoirs give a brief but vivid account of the parliamentary troubles which preceded the convocation of the States-General in 1789. Ferrand was a vehement royalist, and left France with the first emigration in September, 1789, to become the political adviser of the Prince de Condé. He spent about ten years in exile, taking an active part in the politics of the émigrés, and writing various

royalist pamphlets and popular works on history. During the Consulate and the Empire Ferrand lived in absolute retirement in France, but the Restoration drew him from his obscurity, and he was in 1814 created a count, made a member of the Académie Française, and appointed director of the French post-office. The greater part of his memoirs deals with the early governments of Louis XVIII., and throws considerable light upon the internal history of this period. His account of the drawing up of the Charter of 1814 is of prime authority, and his chapter on the difficulties which beset Louis XVIII. during the first days of the Restoration is brief but important. He was acting Minister of the Marine when Napoleon left Elba, and his narrative of the Hundred Days throws a new light upon that period. From 1815 to 1823 Ferrand was in a position which enabled him to follow the work of the administration, and nothing of more primary importance for this period has been published within recent years. It only remains to be said that the Vicomte de Broc has done his work admirably and that he has appended the valuable little biographical foot-notes which are always to be found in modern editions of French historical memoirs with profusion and accuracy.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

The Campaign of Marengo, with Comments. By HERBERT H. SARGENT, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Second Cavalry, United States Army. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co. 1897. Pp. 240.)

IN 1800 Napoleon was thirty, within two years as old as Alexander at his death. He had won his rank as a strategist and tactician in 1796; he had deservedly made himself First Consul. Mainly by his efforts civil war had been suppressed; France had been saved from financial ruin; the morale of the nation and the army had been restored. Napoleon had deserved well in that he had not despaired of the republic.

Peace was desired; but events were set for war. England commanded the sea, but remained inactive. Austria held all northern Italy with 120,000 men under brave but aged Melas, confronted in the Genoa region by tenacious Masséna with one-third the force; while on either side of the Rhine stood Kray and Moreau, each with an army of about 125,000 men.

Napoleon, in supreme command, was secretly raising an Army of Reserve. Assembled near Geneva, it could succor either Masséna or Moreau. Austria was attacking on two lines separated by the Alps, while France might debouch from central Switzerland against either of her armies. The best Austrian soldier, the Archduke Charles, had been shelved, and the Aulic Council assiduously kept both Kray and Melas misinformed. The Army of Reserve was assembled without their knowledge. Kray and Melas believed that every French soldier stood in their front. From Paris Napoleon watched each move, understood the meaning of every